WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

North Carolina Railroad.

Some months since, upon the change of officers of the North Carolina Railroad, followed by the inauguration of the "new arrangement," by which freight was to be transported over the entire length of the Road instead of coming to it and leaving it at Raleigh, a few papers took occasion to attack its management and predict its rapid decline. Political influences and party favoritism was more than hinted at as the only cause of the election of President TURNER, while Superintendent Anderson was denounced as incompetent because the passenger trains did not run to suit the ideas or convenience of certain editors.

From all these charges we attempted to defend the officers of the Road, not from personal motives or interest, and most assuredly not from party feeling. If there is one politician in the State we have more consistently differed from than the Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, the President of the Road, we are not aware of it, having admired nothing in his former political history but his uncompromising honesty and consistency. To be sure, he never did like Holden, and in this he has shown more sagacity than many citizens of North Carolina, Treasury, the increasing burden of our public debt, and the impoverished condition of our people. We knew that every day the accrued interest upon our bonds remained unpaid, that the credit of North Carolina suffered, and honest and needy their just dues. We feel the necessity of ment of the Government. the resumption of the payment of this interest, and we know too well how illy prenecessary to do so.

ment became of paramount importance and especially is the stock held in her greatest work of special interest in aiding her to meet the demands upon her Treasary. We, therefore, were prepared to enderse those officers of the North Carolina Railroad who we believed would add to its revenue and contribute to its economieal management. And when, by an unnecessary hue and cry, raised by the friends of a rival corporation, it seemed that publie opinion was setting against the present officers of the Road, we asked that there should be a suspension of judgment until the facts and figures demonstrated the success or failure of the present management, and the means they had adopted for New Jersey. its welfare.

Much earlier than we had supposed, can the officers challenge an inspection of their able proportion to their white population, several times a majority of them. labors. Much sooner than we thought possible has their intelligent administration had a marked effect upon the receipts and expenditures of the road. Sometime since we published a full tabular statement of the operations for August and September, which then showed a large increase, compared with the corresponding menths of last year. Under the "State News" will be found a very satisfactory abstract of the receipts and expenditures for October. It will be seen that in one month there is an increase in the profits of the road of more than trenty-seven thousand dollars as compared with October 1866. Doubtless much of this increase is in consequence of the development of new business which cheap and quick through tariffs have stimulated, but we venture the assertion that much the larger part is from the inauguraand the economical management of the

We congratulate the officers of this corporation upon their success thus far-we congratulate the people of North Carolina upon these figures. Let the enterprise, energy, economy and intelligence which has thus far characterized the present administration, continue, and the day is not distant when her stock in the North Carolina Railroad will pay quite half of the interest on the State's entire debt of thirteen anda half millions of dollars.

Radical Wrath. The Radicals are venting their impotent wrath against the President on account of the fearless tone of that official's message. Had it not been for the warning voice of the South, established on universal negro the people in the late elections there can hardly be a doubt that the President would | chisement. So heinous is this iniquity, and have been impeached, and pending the so hostile are the people of the North to trial, suspended from exercising the func tions of his oflice, the Reconstruction Acts would have been amended so that only a majority of the votes cast would be sufficient to call Conventions in the Southern States and confirm the Constitutions which they may adopt; yea, the "mild confiscation" doctrines of Thad. Stevens may have found endorsement from Congress. But now they fume and threaten all these things, and more, but none so craven as to pay respect to their ridiculous rage.

They pretend to see in the message of President Johnson the grossest insults to the dignity and power of Congress. Last session holding over the Executive their owerful threats of suspension and removal, they now find that officer warning them of the danger of disregarding the Constitution and injuring the "organic struc-'ure of the Government," and stating in language full of meaning that in such cases "the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards."

The reference of the President to th possibility of Congress "abolishing the coordinate department of the Government" is understood to be the threat of the Radicals that when articles of impeachment are prepared, he is to be suspended from authority they have for such an act, and how utterly "outside of the Constitution"

IN CONVENTION, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, '87. Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouveneur Morris moved, That persons impeached be suspended from heir offices until they be tried and acquited." Mr. Madison-" The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power f one branch to try him in consequence of an impeashment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one oranch only. They can at any mement in order to make way for the functions of another who vil

be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate." "Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the "On the question to agree to it:

"Aye-Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia-3.
"No-New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New lersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North

'So the proposed amendment was rejected.'

Negro Suffrage. Suffrage is the corner-stone of free gov ernments, and upon its proper and legal exercise, under the restraints of wholesome legislation, depends the welfare and advancement of the people. Men connect themselves with governmental associations for the general good, reserving for themselves such rights and privileges, which selfprotection from the illegal exercise of power by their delegated agents, suggests. The State governments, much older than the Government of the United States, in ordaining and establishing a common Constitution and Government "in order to form a more perfect Union," reserved to themselves the right to regulate suffrage. The act of Congress regulating suffrage in ourselves included. But we defended the the Southern States is therefore utterly management of the Road because we void, and we do not propose to weary the Raum, Schofield, Selye, Shellabarger, Taffe, Twit thought we saw in the very outset of the patience of our readers in its discussion. new administration the evidences of good | Congress has, by the use of force, illegal judgment and certain success. We knew and unconstitutional, interfered with the and appreciated the necessities of our State question of suffrage in the South, but it cannot and will not stand. Public opinion -the people-have condemned it, and while the will of the majority is not the law of the land, it is of higher force and of more moral power than the unlawful acts of a party who are temporarily and by accicreditors of the State were deprived of dent in control of the Legislative Depart- Mr. Eldridge said he voted no for the same

What we desire to show is how far this attempt to interfere with the right of sufpared are the people to bear the taxation frage in the South, and thus place these States under the dominion of ignorant and Under the circumstances, the State's brutal negroes, has been condemned by investments in works of internal improve- the Northern people. The New York World has compiled a tabular statement of the recent vote upon this subject, and the figures furnish food for serious reflection for Southern negroes who are being used by white parasites for political purpo-

> Three States have recently voted directly upon the question of negro suffrage, and each have rejected it. In a fourth-New Jersey-the issue was indirectly in the election of members of the Legislature, and a imilar verdict was returned. The figures are as follows:

tion of these States bears but an inappreci- has not had a member of the delegation-

Such, then, are the facts regarding the sentiments of four Northern States in reference to negro suffrage-not merely within their own limits, but in the United States. It is the height of folly to say that the people of Ohio, with more than one million of white males and not twenty thousand negro males, would have abandoned their party organization and turned out in such full force to have denied this pitiful handful of blacks the privilege of voting. And Minnesota, with barely one hundred negroes, and Kansas, with less than tion of the "new arrangement" for freight | three hundred, within their borders, could not possibly care as a matter merely of State policy whether these few negroes had votes. No. It was with them a question of principle. They have decided that it was not intended that negroes should take part in the government of the United States-it was the expression of a firm determination-(it would be but an unsatisfactory excuse to say it was a prejudice-) that the Southern States shall not be forced under the domination of negroes to subserve the ends of their own party. Nothing shows more than these figures how utterly repugnant to the American people, how antagonistic to the spirit of American liberty, and how contrary to our social and political polity, is the base attempt of Congress to erect a negro balance of power in enfranchisement and partial white disfranits consummation that it already over shadows every other question in approaching Presidential campaign. The payment of the interest and the principal of the bonds in government currency. nay, the facinations of repudiation, pale into insignificance before this absorbing question. Public attention has been withdrawn from present political complications. from the events of the war and its heroes -all personal and political interest sink

into insignificance before this one engrossing question. General Grant, with all his military prestige and eclat, if placed upon this obnoxious platform will not be able to resist the force of the revolution which demands that the negro-suffrage reconstruction must not stand. Whoever may be the next President of the United States, will owe it to his open and arowed opposition to negrosuffrage, and we repeat what we have said on a former occasion, that every privilege conferred on the negro in these Southern States (their rights have been and will continue to be willingly acknowledged and protected) will depend upon their own advancement and merits, as judged by the

early fulfillment of our prediction.

white people of these States. Mark the

Vote on Impeachment. office during the trial. To show how little the impeachment of the President, are destined to become as famous in history as the

extract from "Madison's Debates" will Radical strength in the House is one hun- | We had consulted with many of our citi those "unmistakably toyal." elections.

sage of the resolution

Yeas .- Mesers. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, (O. Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Butter, Churchill Clarke, (O.) Clark, (Ksn.) Cobb, Coburn, Covode Cullum, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, farnsworth, Graveley, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence, (O.) Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynerd, McClurg, Mercer, Mullins, Meyrs, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Shank, Stevens, (N. H.) Stevers, (Pa.) Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, (Mo.) Ward, Williame Pa.) Williams, (Ind.) Wilson, (Pa,) - 57. Nays-Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer. (Nev.,) Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Bald vin Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Peck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland Burr, Cary, Chandier, Cook, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glosebrenner, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Hsight, Halsey, Hamilton, bard, (Iowa,) Hubbard, (W. Vs.,) Holland, (Conn.,) Hulburd, Humphreys, Ingersoll, John-son, Jones, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, (Pa.,) Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, Mc-Carthy, McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Peters Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Prayn Bandall, Robertson, Roinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Upsur, Van Aernam, Van Aubken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburne, Washburne, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Ind., Washburne, (Mass.,) Welker, Wilson, Cake, Cornell, Finney, Fox. Jenekes, Kitchen, chell, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Windom, and Wood-21.

During the roll call it was stated that Mr. Cornell, of New York, had paired with Mr. Cake, of Cennsylvania, and that the latter would vote in he affirmative and Mr. Cornell in the negative. right. [Laughter] Mr. Harper made the same announcement as to

Mr. Miller of Pa., said he voted no because the

Mr. Myers, of Pa., said as he was refused per-

After the vote was announced a motion to re-

Party Feeling.

We are glad to believe and know that the ciations in the sepulchre of common sufferings in the past and common dangers in the present, and it is a matter of profound regret that upon questions of such vital importance that thereshould be any, the least, exception to so commendable a condition of affairs. The meeting of the citizens of this county, held on Monday night, gave the highest and most satisfactory evidences that but one purpose animated the participants or controlled their action. Nor i this the first occasion on which the people of New Hanover have shown the entire absence in their action of former political 28,353 feelings. During and since the war 1,298 there has been no representation of the 16,354 county in Legislatures or Conventions in Now it so occurs that the negro popula- which the party, formerly in the minority,

as the subjoined figures from the census of What is true of the county is also true of the State. Since the election of Governor males. a member of the Democratic party has been presented by a public Convention or by himself as a candidate for Governor, with the exception of the insignificant and ridiculous attempts of ex-Provisional Governor Holden, for whose silly aspirations its financial losses and necessities. and disgraceful political vagaries no party war all good men united with one accord have been from the political party to which account from those who formerly differed from him.

This spirit has been universally commended, and no where more than in the columns of the Journal. When we learned business, had met informally and appointed a State Executive Committee looking to the early organization of the Conservative party, we in common with every Conservative paper in the State, endorsed their action and approved the appointment of the Committee. We did not stop to look at the former political complexion of the particular gentlemen who composed it; we thought only of the important labors they had to perform. We knew that such thoughts never entered the minds of the distinguished gentlemen who were the leading spirits of that meeting, and although twenty-four of the thirty-seven who compose that committee were formerly opposed to us in politics, and a few of whom we have differed from very essentially since the war, we still warmly endorse the action of these gentlemen and feel sure that it will lead to most beneficial results. When we denounce such men as Col. Rop-MAN, for whom we have long felt the warmest personal and political admiration, for whose character, talents and services we we still esteem, and to see whose name associated with his present disreputable political friends is gall and wormwood to our heart, and endorse such politicians as the Executive Committee, whose politics before, during and since the war we have not admired, is evidence as "strong as proof of Holy Writ," that we have sunk all past political preferences and prejudices for the sake of the true welfare of the country.

We have been led very reluctantly to rethat the particular element of former poli- tion and late associations? tics represented by these gentlemen was in The men who east their votes in favor of a minority in the committee, and we will now fiendish murder occurred, is probably the state that if there is any blame to be at- only "reconstructed" county in the State.

dred and forty-five. Of the absentees, but zens upon the subject of a county meeting. Nethercutt, the victim of this latest outthree took occasion to make known the and several had approached us on the sub- rage, was a gentleman of social position, fact of their favoring the resolution. There ject, but none took action. Without any of quiet, peaceful habits, endeared to the must, therefore, be eighty fiv. Radicals authority whatever, of our own accord, so good people of the county by honorable opposed to impeachment, consi erably over anxious were we that New Hanover should and faithful service in civil and military gleaned from a private source, only states half their number. How can men longer be represented in the Convention announ- life. He was favorably known to the peo- the fact of this gentleman's death. Rev. doubt the wholesome effect of the Northern ced to meet in Raleigh on to-merrow, the pleof the State as Colonel of the 66th Regi-11th instant, we published a call for a meet- ment of North Carolina Troops. The following is the vote upon the pas- ing last week, which was very generally Such is the county and such the victim lations in our midst, who sympathize deepapproved. It being telegraphed that the of the crime, and five negroes are the crim- ly with the bereaved family in this afflic-Convention had been postponed, we with- inals. Can it be that such deeds are the tion. drew the call, and substituted Monday direct echoes of the teachings of bad men, last as the day, as it being the week of or are they the result of habits of idle-County Court, we thought a larger repre- ness and profligacy in which a large porsentation from the country would be pres- tion of the colored population freely inent. This was still without authority, but dulge? We ask the more thoughtful and in the business part of that enterprising large profits founded on what we believed was a neces- considerate blacks to look these matters place. The stores of Messrs. Rosenthall, sity that some one should act. When the straight in the face and see to what they Walton, Briggs, Blake and Kincaid were of accomplishing the end through the names of the Executive Committee were lead. Look at our Court Houses-our jails among those destroyed. The total loss is agency of our railroads, and I request the published, we called on all of the gentle- and work-shops, and too frequently, the estimated at \$33,000. The fire originated officers of all our railroads to give this submen of that Committee within our reach gallows. Why this marked change in the at the store of Mr. E. S. Walton. It is ject some thought and reflection, that they

"hath this extent, no more. We are glad to believe that the objections to the call were confined to very few, in the scale of civilization since his emanand cannot but think that these will with- cipation? The mere state of freedom can draw all opposition in view of the harmoni- have nothing to do with the matter-it is ous action of the meeting, and the impor- the education which he has since received-Wilson, (Ohio,) Woodbridge and Woodward-108. tant objects aimed at. Political complication which he has formed -the Absent or not voting-Messrs. Barnes, Blair, tions are too dangerous; the crisis too im- influences to which he has been subjected, portant to squabble over minor points .-But one feeling, but one principle now an- These are indeed important and serious in the balance and found wanting. imates the white citizens of the South, and that is the determination that Anglo-Saxon | the race. There are many pleasant and sad intelligence, Anglo-Saxon virtue, and Anof this country.

The University.

from "S. Pool," upon the condition of our of life-watching by the same bedand do not propose to do so, but only notice same bier-bring recollections which inmeasures looking to its relief and future food for serious reflection, they sound the prosperity. The University of North Car- death-knell, we fear, of former pleasant, On motion of Hon. S. J. Person, Col. J. W. At-Conservative citizens of North Carolina olina has no son who is more proud of his happy and prosperous relations, and mark kinson and Mr. J. C. Stevenson were appointed upon plantations and farms on a large happy and prosperous relations, and mark kinson and Mr. J. C. Stevenson were appointed upon plantations and farms on a large have buried all old party feelings and assomore. But our affection does not blind us to the fact that there is a deep-seated prejudice existing in this State and throughout the South against the University, which must be first and entirely eradicated before there can be taken any forward steps towards that high position the institution learn that this State has been divided into

occupied previous to the war. fluenced so much of personal and political within its territorial limits but four counactions since the war, wave nothing to do ties viz : New Hanover, Brunswick, Bla-Thank God, Congress has nothing, and can son, Duplin and Richmond, formerly have nothing to do with its reconstruction. We have surrendered in political matters much which we held dear; personal honor has too frequently been offered up as a sacrifice upon the altar of Radicalism, but as yet we have kept pure the great fountain-heads of society-our schools and post commanders, additional to those herecolleges (those at least which have been sustained by the Southern people) are free Negro Ellis, in 1860, no person who was formerly from the poisonous influences which have destroyed the political and financial prosperity of this section. It is useless for the friends of the Uni-

versity to attempt to disguise the facts which led to its prostration by referring to not the part of wisdom to hide the can justly be held responsible. Since the truth because it is unpleasant, or to attempt to rebuild fallen fortunes upon in the election and re-election of Governor a false foundation. We tell the Trus-WORTH, nine-tenths of whose appointments tees that it was a want of confidence upon the part of the people in he formerly belonged, and so far as we the feelings of some members of the Faculknow, there has been no complaint on this ty in regard to the great struggle through which we had passed, which has brought the University to its present deplorable condition. Fathers who even now mourn for the loss of children, or who themselves had borne part in the fight, were unwilling that able and distinguished citizens of to have their sons educated by men who the State, who were called to Raleigh upon left their pulpits to welcome the hostile invaders to our shores, who came with the sword and torch, whose garments were reeking with the blood of our slain, and whose ears were ringing with the screams of violated chastity; or by others who solemply swore that, during all the four years of war-of this life-struggle-they never voluntarily gave "aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement" to persons engaged in it. This is no political question. It is one of sacred feeling, of social principle. The laws of Congress require that our office-holders shall take the test-oath-the Reconstruction Acts have forced upon us negro suffrage, and are rapidly filling our places of honor and profit with "test-oath" adventurers and ambitious negroes,-but they cannot control the education of our vouths-they never will.

Let the Trustees learn a wholesome leson from other institutions of learning in the South-be careful to whom they intrust the welfare of the University, for in this matter the people will not be trifled withthey will not admit the claims of policy. have great respect, and whose friendship The association of such men as "S. Pool" in the Faculty has already been its ruin, and we advise them to have nothing to do with such in its re-organization. The University of North Carolina cannot be built Mr. Sattermwaite, a leading member of up in opposition to the feelings (call it prejudice if you will) of the people.

Murder and Arson,

How often do our columns tell of brutal murders and incendiary fires, and, alas, how frequently is it true that the offenders are negroes. To-day we publish all the fer to this subject because it has been said particulars known in regard to the murder that the call for Monday night's meeting, of Col. Nethercutt and the probable muremanating from the three gentlemen who der of his wife. Our columns also give a happened to compose the members of the few meagre facts in relation to the destruc-State Executive Committee from this im- tive fire in Wilson, which is said to have mediate vicinity, did not give entire satis- been at the hands of colored incendiaries. faction as they did not represent all Why is this? Why this great change for the political interests prevailing here pre- the worse on the part of the negro race? vious to the war. We have already stated Is it or is it not the result of recent educa-

The county of Jones, in which the recent such legislation would be, the following for no better or more noble deed. The the gentlemen are in no wise blamcable. - county officers, and filled their places with President on that day.

Colonel

them as invested with authority to assem- Means it nothing? Teaches it no lesson ble meetings of the party, and believed Providence intended the negro race for their names would give character and an- some other destiny than to fill the crimibetter than larceny, arson and murder.

which accounts for the change, good or bad. juestions for the good and industrious of associations which connect us to these peo- this city and county assembled in the Court House we have received from them. Mutual published pleasures and sorrows-laughing and romping together upon the play-groundand social revolution through which this country must pass.

Important Order,

General Orders No. 145, from District committee Headquarters, is before us. From it we five military posts. The post of Wilming-Questions of policy, which have in- ton, as at present constituted, comprises within the jurisdiction of our post commander, have been embraced within other posts, the two hrst now occupying a part of the military post of Goldsboro', and the last named is a part of the post of Raleigh. The order also contains instructions to

> dence with the Post Commanders, determine what officers or agents of the Bureau can be relieved or

ne Post Commander to these Headquarters, with all the facts and evidence required for proper comwith crime, or when offences are committed in our land violation of the police regulations established by military authority for the preservation of order or the protection of persons or property, commandofficers will cause the accused parties to be arrested, and, upon examination, held for trial, or discharged if the accusation should not be wel ounded. When citizens committed for trial can not be immediately brought to trial, they will be admitted to bail if the crime or offence with which they are charged is bailable under the laws of the State in which it was committed.

> By command of BYT. MAJ. GEN. ED. R. S. CANBY. LOUIS V. CAZIARO,

Aid-de-Camp, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. St. Joseph's Academy, Sumter, S. C. This institution is located in a beautiful grove, in the village of Sumter, S. C., immediately on the Wilmington and Manall points by rail. We have before mentioned this school in these columns. It is Mercy, and was established in 1863. new, large and conveniently arranged building has lately been erected for a firstclass Academy. One hundred boarders can that the proper kind of population to inbe accommodated. Parents will not find a more suitable school in the country to send their daughters. It is well known to those who have patronized the institution of people are generally deficient in the A little more "legislation" will give the that their children have been well cared for means of emigration and sustenance here, finishing stroke to all its interests of what in every particular.

DATA, the special Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, states that Gov. tached to the call in question, it lies at General Sickles removed all the Magis- Worth was in Washington City on the 9th man who fired the Temple of Delphos, and the door of the Editor of this paper, and trates, the Sheriff, and probably other instant, and had an interview with the

Death of Rev. Wm, Crook,

tion to this country, by furnishing the We learn with regret the death of the Rev. Wm. Crook, of the South Carolina Conference, recently, at his residence in

Fire in Wilson.

We learn that on Sunday night last, a most destructive fire occurred in the town of Wilson, destroying some thirteen houses they shall be abundantly secured in very to approve this call, because we regarded habits and character of the black man? said to be the work of negro incendiaries. tions or improvements.

Political Straws.

The success of the Conservatives and thority to the call. Their offence and ours | nal | box and the felon's cell-for something | Democrats in the municipal elections in Massachusetts is not without its signifi-Has the negro advanced or deteriorated cance. Tuesday the telegraph informed To Dougald McMillan, Esq., us that the Democratic candidate for Mayor in Boston was elected, and to-day the same story is repeated from Newburyport. Such successes have been unknown in these not propose to discuss the propriety or imparts for a quarter of a century. How rapidly is the great Radical party falling to pieces. They have indeed been weighed

Public Meeting.

Mr. Bromall, of Pennsylvania, announced that glo-Saxon blood shall control the destinies ple. Faithful service and honest gratitude Menday evening, agreeably to a call previously dividing our lands generally into small par-Un motion of Mai, J. A. Englehard, E.

Hawes, Esq., was called to the Chair. At the request of the Chairman, Hon. S. J. Per-The last Standard contains a long letter common interests in the sterner duties son proceeded to explain the object of the meet- of our country, those forming the basis of ing, which was stated, in substance, to be the or- its exports, cotton, sugar, rice, to be suc-University. We have not read the article side, and mingling our tears over the ganization of the Conservative party in this counces. cessfully and economically produced. ing should appoint an Executive Committee for it in order to proffer a little practical added sadden present alienation-which the county at large, to take in hand the organizations, which consider and another motion to lay the latter on vice to the Trustees of that venerable Insti- would forbid future hostility. More in tion of the party and to push the work forward by small farms will not justify; hence the the table prevailed, thus preventing a resurrection tution, who are to meet at an early day in sorrow than in anger are these things every legitimate means. It was stated as being agricultural interests generally must suffer Raleigh, for the purpose of inaugurating referred to, for while they furnish necessary also that delegates should be appoint considerably for the want of modern imed to the Conservative Convention to be held in proved machinery in its conduct, the use

On motion of the same gentleman a committee of seven (7) gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted for the action of the

Devane, Owen Fennell, Jr., J. H. Murphy, D. 3

gentlemen being called upon, entertained the meeting with able and cloqueht speeches, which were received with great appliance, viz : Hon. S with the reorganization of the University. den, and Columbus. The counties of Samp- J. Person, Col. Robert Strange, Jno. L. Holmes and G. J. McRee, Esqrs.

committee through their Chairman submitted the

tofore issued. We make the following ex- appoint twenty-five delegates to represent this

Resolved, That the Chairman have until the 14th instant to make these appointments and publish

loudly called for, entertained the meeting at some | Then we must arouse ourselves, and u exercise all the functions of efficers of that Bu- length with speeches of a stirring and determined all the means at our command to invite

> Star, and papers friendly to the cause were re- us. quested to publish the proceedings of this meet-

For the Journal. The Labor Question.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec., 1867. Dougald McMillan, Esq., President Ne

Hanover Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir: In my last communication gave you my views of the present condition our country, agriculturally. But, the secured in the means of transporfacts are, sir, our country, at this time, is without an agriculture, for, as I have already said, it is based entirely upon labor. That labor we have not in our country at present, for it is worse than useless, yes, damaging, to an alarming extent, to rely longer upon negro labor. We must have white labor, and that soon, or we are gone forever. Seven years of devastation by war, and its sequel, have left but bare traces of our former prosperity and thrift, and no available means whereby to recuperate our plantations and farms, or to reble by and through the civil authorities, and will build our houses, factories and railroads not even the means of comfortable existence, and, in many instances, of existence itself. With all the efforts of our white population, and all the stimulants given to labor, still there is a large deficiency of production, for the sustenance of our population, and supplies must come from abroad to sustain our famishing people, all of which go most conclusively to prove in subject, with the request that they will conprehension and action. When the civil authorities refuse or fail to arrest persons charged my mind the great deficiency of labor in sider it at their earliest convenience, In the foregoing I have endeavored to

ation and advancement, and now the great and agriculturally. problem is before us; who can, who will solve it? We know that it is common to measure a nation's wealth by its population. but this law of custom presumes that populations are industrious and thrifty. This law does not apply to Africa, when it is known that the people are not industrious and thrifty, and it will not do to ap- Earnings for the month.......855,007 85 time, for this class of our population, being indolent and thriftless, are a real incumbrance and an obstuction chester Railroad, and is of easy access from to advancement and prosperity. As already stated, labor we must have. But what clear gain of \$27,278 12. kind of labor? Where shall it come from? and how? Who is to accomplish the great under the supervision of the Sisters of work of filling our farms, workshops, manufactories, and railroads, with a busy, thrifty population? How are they to be intro- having lost so heavily on cotton, are conduced? What shall the programme be?

show you the real obstacle to our recuper-

It is admitted, pretty generally I believe, troduce should be from the working classes pork will pay the expense of raising it of Scotland and Central Europe, say Den- such a price. mark, Sweeden, Germany, Russia, Hun- The ruin of the South and its people gary, Poland, Holland, &c. But this class under Radical rule, is well nigh complete until they can earn it. Here is a contin- ever character.—Raleigh Sentinel. gency which must be provided for, and unless they are secured in transportation, and labor situations upon their arrival, and provision made for them at least one year, hey may not be induced to come.

England or elsewhere, to facilitate emigra- not been arrested at latest accounts.

means of doing so, or shall we be expected to do so, and if so, how is this to be accomplished? In former times it might easily have been done by an association of our sister State. Our information, which is capital, but this amounts to an impossibility now, for there is no capital in North Caro. lina to associate, and you know very well that capitalists of the North, who hold all of this city, and has many friends and re- it to come South for that or any other in vestment. They say Southern securities are rather weak, notwithstanding there is a plethora of money at this time seeking investment, and which is at a discount of thirty per cent. from its standard value and with repudiation of it murmuring in the distance, still it must not come South for the recuperation of this section, unless

Then, how is this difficulty to be overcome? In my next I shall propose a plan may the better be prepared with object

Respectfully.

The Labor Question.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11, 1947

President N. H. Agricultural Society DEAR SIR : In treating the subject of in troducing white labor into our country 1 de propriety of dividing our lands into small sections, and selling or leasing it to them. or of employing them as laborers for sting. lated compensation, annually or monthly, in money, or as joint laborers to receive a A large number of the intelligent citizens of portion of the profits.

I have great doubts of the propriety of

cels, except so far as those which are suited to, and required for, truck gardens, vineries and fruit growing. But for the great staples quire large expenditures of money for maof which only can be profitably employed. scale. This subject, however, will be considered hereafter upon the introduction sufficient labor, which will, perhaps, time enough to determine its direction and proper appropriation

The deplorable condition to which the planting States are reduced, not only by the ravages of war, but also by the industrial paralysis in which they have been held since their subjection, forces the ne cessity of some powerful effort to supp

It will not do to sit quietly down an wait for emigration to flow in upon as. It is not likely to do so, at least for a low time to come. How can we expect is when the fertile plains of the West and Northwest country invites them by cheap and easy transportation from their landing places in the Northern cities and remaner ative wages for their labor? And further more, is it likely that a floating emigration will seek a country whose political status undefined? I think not. Therefore, if we would have our country settled by a class of industrious, thrifty white citizens, who will renovate our devastated farms, and cause the waste places to blossom as the rose; who will cause the hum of machinery in our factories and workshops to gladder our ears; who will work our Railroads they never yet have been worked, and who Col. W. S. Devane and S. A. Ashe, Esq., being will serve as guards and protectors of them them by such inducements as will make On motion of E. A. Keith, Esq., the Journal and to their interest to come and settle annual

But I have said there was not only a de ficiency of labor but of capital in our coun try, and owing to our deplorable condition neither will voluntarily come to our aid

Our Railroads are all in successful one ation; they are obliged to employ a large number of laborers who are paid out their earnings, and by a judicious conceof action, any number of emigrants coulbe employed that may be required to comand work upon our Railroads, if they were tation and employment and pay. To secure the faithful performance of their contracts, it would only be necessary I think to put form our part of the contract honorably and retain one half of their weekly of monthly pay until the completion of the These laborers might be domi ciled upon the line of this road at short di work, with garden, pig and poultry price leges, make them comfortable, and the would be content. It would be their I terest to guard and protect your roads from injury and your trains from incendiaries

friends from Europe to cultivate our sol and to fill up our factories and workshops This, sir, is the outline and starting point of my plan of introducing emigrants into our country, without entering upon a discussion of the minor details of it. This will engage the attention of those who may be entrusted with the honor of framing and executing the immediate plan.

if satisfied with their situation and the

country, they would very soon call in the

And I beg leave most respectfully, through you, to call the attention of our railron managers to this (to me) most important tigate it thoroughly, scrutinize it closely in all its bearings, advantages and disadvantages for the present and future, politically, civilly, religiously, socially, commercially

If it has merit, act upon it promptly, and if not, drop it. Respectfully, NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. - The follow-

ing statement of the operations of this Road, for the month of October, presents a highly flattering exhibit :

The net profit for the same month last year, amounted to \$2,564 21, showing a

We learn that pork is selling in Edge

combe at six cents per pound. The farmess pelled to raise money, at whatever sacrifice on something else. No one believes that

MURDER IN JONES COUNTY .- The New Berne papers give an account of the mar der of Col. John H. Nethercutt, of Jones county, and horrible murder of his wife Is it probable that associations exist in Five negroes are the offenders, who have